Numb. 190.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Monday, July 10. to Monday, July 17. 1732.

FOOD for CRITICKS.

Hic ſunt gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori
Hic nemus, hic tecum toto conſumerer ævo. Virg.

OF ancient streams presume no more to tell,
The fam'd castalian or pierian well;
O SKUYLKIL superior, muſt thoſe springs confess,
As *Penſilvania* yields to *Rome* or *Greece*.
More limpid water can no fountain show,
A fairer bottom or a smoother brow.
A painted world its peaceful gleam contains
The heav'nly arch, the bord'ring groves and plains:
Here in mock silver Cynthia seems to roll,
And truſty pointers watch the frozen pole.
Here sages might observe the wandring stars,
And rudest swains commence astrologers.
Along the brink the lonely plover stalks,
And to his visionary fellow talks:
Amid the wave the vagrant blackbird sees,
And tries to perch upon the imag'd trees:
On flying clouds the simple bullocks gaze,
Or vainly reach to crop the shad'wy grass:
From neighb'ring hills the stately horse espies
Himself a feeding, and himself envies:
Hither pursu'd by op'ning hounds, the hare
Blesses himself to see a foreſt near;
The waving shrubs he takes for real wood,
And boldly plunges in the yielding flood.
Here bending willows hem the border round,
There graceful trees the promontory crown,
Whose mingled tufts and outspread arms compose
A shade delightful to the lawrel'd brows.
Here mossy couches tempt to pleasing dreams
The love-sick soul; and eaſe the weary limbs.
No noxious snake disperses poison here,
Nor screams of night-bird rend the twilight air,
Excepting him, who when the groves are still,
Hums am'rous tunes, and whistles whip poor will;
To hear whose carol, elves in circles trip,
And lovers hearts within their bosoms leap;
Whose savage notes the troubled mind amuse,
Banish despair, and hold the falling dews.
If to the west you turn your ravish'd eyes,
There shaggy hills prop up the bending skies,
And smoaky spires from lowly cots arise.
Tow'rds the northwest the distant mountains wear
In May a green, in June a whit'ning ear,
Or all alive with woolly flocks appear.
Beneath their feet a wide extended plain,
Or rich in cyder, or in swelling grain;
Does to the margin of the water stretch,
Bounded by meadows and a rushy beach.
The rest a motley mixture, hill and dale,
There open fields here mingled woods prevail:
Here lasting oaks, the hope of navies, stand,
There beauteous poplars hide th' unsightly strand:
In autumn there the full-ripe clusters blush
Around the walnut or the hawthorn bush.
Here fruitful orchards bend their aged boughs,
There sweats the reaper, here the peasant mows.
Each smiling month diversifies the view,
Ev'n hoary winter teems with something new:
A milkwhite fleece does then the lawns o'erspread,
The stream becomes a looking-glass indeed.
A polish'd surface spreads across the deep,
O'er which the youth with rapid vigour slip.
But now the groves the gayest liv'ries wear,
How pleas'd, could it be spring throughout the year!
And in these walks eternity be spent,
Atheists would then to immortality consent.
The grateful shifting of the colour'd scene,
The rich embroid'ry of the level green;
The trees, and rusling of the branches there,
The silent whispers of the passing air;
Of falling cataracts the solemn roar,
By murmuring eccho sent from shore to shore,
Mix'd with the musick of the winged choir,
Awake the fancy and the poet's fire.
Here rural Maro might attend his sheep,
And the Mæonian with advantage sleep.
Hither ye bards for inspiration come,
Let ev'ry other fount but this be dumb.
Which way soe'er your airy genius leads,
Receive your model from these vocal shades:
Wou'd you in homely pastoral excel,
Take pattern from the merry piping quail;
Observe the bluebird for a roundelay,
The chatt'ring pie, or ever babling jay:
The plaintive dove the soft love verse can teach,
And mimick thrash to imitators preach.
In Pindar's strain the lark salutes the dawn,
The lyrick robin chirps the ev'ning on:
For poignant satyr mind the movis well,
And hear the sparrow for a madrigal;
For every verse a pattern here you have,
From strains heroic down to humble stave.
Not Phœbus self, altho' the god of verse,
Could hit more fine, more entertaining airs;
Nor the fair maids who round the fountain sate,
Such artless heavenly music modulate.
Each thicket seems a paradise renew'd,
The soft vibrations fire the moving blood:
Each sense its part of sweet delusion shares,
The scenes bewitch the eye, the song the ears:
Pregnant with scent, each wind regales the smell,
Like cooling sheets th' enwrapping breezes feel
During the dark, if poets eyes we trust,
These lawns are haunted by some swarthy ghost,
Some indian prince, who fond of former joys,
With bow and quiver thro' the shadow flies;
He can't in death his native groves forget,
But leaves elyzium for his ancient seat.
O happy stream! hadst thou in Grecia flow'd,
The bounteous blessing of some watry god
Thou'dst been; or had some Ovid sung thy rise
Distill'd perhaps from slighted virgins eyes.

Well

Well is thy worth in indian story known,
Thy living lymph and fertile borders shown.
Thy shining roach and yellow bristly breme,
The pick'rel rav'nous monarch of the stream;
The pearch whose back a ring of colours shows;
The horned pout who courts the slimy ooze;
The eel serpentine, some of dubious race;
The tortoise with his golden spotted case;
Thy hairy musk-rat, whose perfume defies
The balmy odours of arabian spice;
Thy various flocks who shores alternate shun,
Drove by the fowler and the fatal gun.
Young philadelphians know thy pleasures well,
Joys too extravagant perhaps to tell.
Hither oftimes th' ingenious youth repair,
When Sol returning warms the growing year:
Some take the fish with a delusive bait,
Or for the fowl beneath the arbors wait;
And arm'd with fire, endanger ev'ry shade,
Teaching ev'n unfledg'd innocence a dread.
To gratify a nice luxurious taste
How many pretty songsters breath their last:
Spite of his voice they fire the linnet down,
And make the widow'd dove renew his moan.
But some more humane seek the shady gloom,
Taste nature's bounty and admire her bloom:
In pensive thought revolve long vanish'd toil,
Or in soft song the pleasing hours beguile;
What Eden was, by every prospect told,
Strive to regain the temper of that age of gold;
No artful harms for simple brutes contrive,
But scorn to take a being they cannot give;
To leafy woods resort for health and ease,
Not to disturb their melody and peace.

London, April 1. Extract of a Letter from Capt. *William Wilson*, Commander of the Ship *Neptune*, dated at *Alicant*, March 19. N. S. when she was just arrived from *Algier*.

AN Ambassador from the Court of France to the Dey of Algier, imbarked about ten Days before I left Marseilles; when he arrived at Algier, he told the Dey that I was at Marseilles, and that my Ship and Cargo, with Damages, were restored to me. The Dey had made a Present of some Horses to the Ambassador for his Master, which were put on board a French Vessel; but upon my Ships appearing in Sight, the Dey sent for the Ambassador, and told him, the Ship must not depart till he saw me. On my getting in I waited on him; he said, he hoped the French had made me good Satisfaction for taking, plundering and detaining me; but I told him, I had only got the Ship and Cargo again; on which he sent for the Ambassador and French Consul, and asked them what they meant by abusing him, and gave the Ambassador a Letter with which he order'd him to repair to his Master with speed; desiring to know whether he was at War or in Peace with France; if at War, he might bombard Algier when he pleased, for that he was ready to receive him. He order'd also the French Consul home, but first to pay me my Demands, for that I loaded at Bourne by his Direction. After he had turned them from his Presence, I was sent for by him, and told, that the Crown of Great Britain *was more affronted than* himself, *the French Man of War not* daring *to meddle with me on* his Coast; *adding, that I might observe he run the Risque of a War with France, on account of an Affair the British Nation* ought *to resent.*

London, April 3. They write from Bisceter in Oxfordshire, that one Aldworth who held an Estate of 30 l. a Year, during the Life of one Carpenter, (which was his only Support and Maintenance) happening one Night to quarrel with the said Carpenter, and among some other approprious Names calling him Cuckold, the latter was so enraged that he solemnly vow'd Revenge, which he effected in a very extraordinary Manner; for last Friday Evening he went to a Gentleman's Pond in the Neighbourhood, and drowned himself, in order to deprive the other of his Annuity.

Charlstown, June 24.

ARTICLES *of Friendship and Commerce between his Excellency* Robert Johnson, *Esq; Governor and Commander in chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of* South-Carolina, *on behalf of His Majesty King* George *the Second, and his beloved Men and Counsellors over the Great Water, as well as on behalf of his said Excellency, and his beloved Men and Warriors, in his Government of* South-Carolina: *And our beloved Friends and Head Men of the* Pallachucolas, Ouseecheys *and* Cheehaws *of the lower* Creek Towns: *And also between the Head Men of the* Abeecers, Oakfuskeys, Oakchoys *and* Tallaseys *in the upper* Creeks, *as well on behalf of themselves, as the People of their said Towns.*

First, HIS Excellency bearing in his Heart a great deal of Love and Friendship to you the said Head Men of the upper and lower *Creek* Nation, doth engage to let his People carry up into your Towns all Sorts of Goods fitting to trade in the said Towns, at the Rates and Prices settled and agreed upon, before You the said Head Men, and annexed to this Treaty of Trade and Friendship.

Secondly, His said Excellency doth by these Articles promise to see Restitution done to any the People of Your Towns, by the People he shall send among you, upon Proof made either to Himself, or the Beloved Man he shall at any Time send among you, that they have either committed Murder, Robbery, or have beat or wounded any of your People, or any Ways injured them in their Crops by their Horses, or any other Ways whatsoever: And upon such Proof the said People shall be tried and punished according to the *English* Laws.

Thirdly, His said Excellency, being willing to continue You the Head Men and People of your Towns in the greatest Friendship with him, doth also promise you from his Heart, that he will assist you and your People with Ammunition, to go to War against your Enemies; but he doth not promise to assist you against such of your Enemies, as are in Peace and Friendship with himself.

Fourthly and *Lastly*, His Excellency, when he finds the Hearts of you the said Head Men and your People, are not good to the People he shall send among you, or that you or your People do not mind this Paper, he will withdraw

draw the *Engliſh Trade* from the Towns ſo offending. And that you and your People may have this Chain of Friendſhip in your Minds, and fixed to your Hearts, he hath marked with his Hand, and made faſt his beloved Seal, to this his Talk of Trade and Friendſhip. And to ſhew that he doth it with a ſtrait Heart, and that he will keep faſt this Talk, he makes Preſents.

AND now his Excellency having promiſed and engaged every Thing for the Good of you and your People, that he can think of, is willing that you ſhould with good Hearts, promiſe to him and his People,

Firſt, That you the ſaid Head Men, and the People of your Towns, will with the ſame Love and Friendſhip, ſuffer none of the People he ſhall ſend among you, to be damaged either in their Perſons or Goods; and that you will always aſſiſt and protect them againſt thoſe who are ours, as well as thoſe who are Enemies to your Nation; and that you will content your ſelves with the Trade, as it is ſettled by this friendly Paper.

Secondly, And we the Head Men do promiſe for our ſelves, and the People of our Towns, that the Traders from the *Engliſh* which ſhall ſettle among us, ſhall not be robbed or moleſted in their Trade in our Nation: And that if it ſhould ſo happen, that any of our People ſhould be mad, and either kill, wound, beat, or rob any of the *Engliſh* Traders or their People, then we the ſaid Head Men of the Towns aforeſaid, do engage to have Juſtice done to the *Engliſh*; and for that purpoſe to deliver up any of our People, who ſhall be guilty of the Crimes aforeſaid, to be tried by the *Engliſh Laws*, or by the Laws of our own Nation, as the *Engliſh* Governor ſhall think fit. And we further promiſe, not to ſuffer any of the People of our ſaid Towns to come into the Limits of the *Engliſh* Settlements, without Leave from the *Engliſh* Governor or his beloved Man; and that we will not moleſt any of the *Engliſh* Traders paſſing to or from any Nation of *Indians* in Friendſhip with the *Engliſh*.

Thirdly, And we the Head Men, for our ſelves and People, do promiſe to apprehend and ſecure any Negro, or other Slaves, which ſhall run away from any of the *Engliſh* Settlements to our Nation, and to carry them either to the *Savanno* or *Pallachucola* Garriſon, and there to deliver them up to the Commander of ſuch Garriſon, and to be paid by him (as his Excellency hath commanded) four Blankets or two Guns, or the Value thereof in other Goods, provided ſuch Runaway Negro or other Slave ſhall be taken by us or any of our People, on the further ſide *Oconoy River*: And in caſe ſuch Negro or Runaway Slaves ſhall be taken on the hither ſide of the ſaid River, and delivered to the Commander as aforeſaid, then we underſtand the Pay to be one Gun, or the Value thereof. And in caſe we, or our People ſhall kill any ſuch Slaves for their Reſiſtance or Running away from us in apprehending them, then we are to be paid one Blanket for his Head, by any Trader we ſhall carry ſuch Slave's Head unto.

Fourthly, We promiſe with ſtrait Hearts, and Love to our Brothers the *Engliſh*, to give no Encouragement to any other white People but themſelves, to ſettle among us. And we will not take the Talk of, or have any Correſpondence with, the *Spaniards*. And to ſhow that we, both for the Good of our ſelves, and our Wives Children, do firmly promiſe to keep this Talk in our Hearts as long as the Sun ſhall ſhine or Waters run in the Rivers, we have each of us ſet the Marks of our Families.

[*The Prices ſettled will be in our next.*]

Extract out of the Report made by the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, on the 15 *of* February *laſt, to the Honourable the Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, and ſigned by the following Commiſſioners,*

P. Dominique	James Brudenell
T. Pelham	Ar. Croft
Edw. Aſhe	Martin Bladen
O. Cregman	

COL. *Dunbar*, Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Woods, in his Letter of *September* 15. 1730. takes Notice, That the People of *New-England* have an Advantage over thoſe of *Great-Britain*, in the Drawback allowed for all India and other Goods exported, which pay Duty in *Great Britain*, and no Duty is paid upon them in the Plantations; he has likewiſe ſent this Board ſeveral Samples of edged Tools made in *New-England*; and in his Letter to our Secretary, of *June* 4. 1731, he ſays, they have Six Furnaces and Nineteen Forges in *New-England*: He alſo informs us in his Letter of *Aug.* 19. 1730, that in this Province many Ships are built for the *French* and *Spaniards* in Return for Rum, Melaſſes, Wine and Silks, which they truck there by Connivance. Theſe Informations have been in great Meaſure confirmed by Mr. *Jeremiah Dunbar*, Deputy Surveyor of the Woods, and alſo by Mr. *Thomas Coram*, a Perſon of Reputation, who reſided many Years in *New-England*; to which they have added, That great Quantities of Hats are made in *New-England*, of which the Company of Hatters in *London* have likewiſe lately complained to us; and Mr. *Jeremiah Dunbar* further ſays, That great Quantities of Hats made in that Province, are exported to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and over the *Weſt-India* Iſlands, *&c.* And that they make all ſorts of Iron Work for Shipping, and that there are ſeveral Still-houſes and Sugar-Bakers eſtabliſhed in *New-England*.

From the Journal of the Houſe of Repreſentatives at Boſton, *Die Jovis* 15 *June* 1732.

A Meſſage from his Excellency by Mr. Secretary, in the following Words, *viz.*

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Am surprized that you should (after my repeated Denials) attempt a Bill for Supply of the Treasury in the Manner you have; and the more so, since your Agent writes you he has done all in his Power to get some Abatement on the King's Instruction, and yet is obliged to say to you upon the whole, "*I am very clear in the Impossibility of bringing our "Court into the Allowance of your Request about supplying the "Treasury.*" You may, Gentlemen, rest assured, I can by no means give my Assent to the Bill you have now projected, or to any other of such a Nature. *J. BELCHER.*

In Answer to which the Assembly sent the following.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House taking into Consideration your Excellency's Message of the 15th Instant, purporting your Excellency's Surprize that the House should attempt a Bill for Supply of the Treasury in the Manner they did: Which Message being directed to the House of Representatives only, necessitates the House to observe thereon, that inasmuch as the Honourable Board being his Majesty's Council did concur the aforesaid Bill, the House humbly apprehends it had been just and reasonable to direct the aforesaid Message to the other Branch of the Legislature as well as to the House; should the House therefore pass by that Omission in Silence, we apprehend it might operate in prejudice of the Province.

Die Mercurii 21 *June*, 1732.

Ordered, That this House at Three a clock Afternoon, will further consider of his Excellency's Message of the 15th currant, about the Bill for Supply of the Treasury.

P. M. According to the Order before Noon, the House further considered his Excellency's Message of the 15th currant; and after a long Debate thereon, the Question was put by Yeas and Nays, Whether the Charter granted this Province, or any Clause therein, does forbid this Court supplying the Treasury in the Way and Manner proposed by the Bill lately pass'd both Houses? It was carried in the Negative, by a great Majority.

Die Jovis, June 22. Ordered, That this House to morrow Morning at Ten a clock, will enter into the Consideration of the Supply of the Treasury, and every Member of the House is then required to give his Attendance.

Boston, June 26. On Friday last was the annual Commencement at Cambridge, when 50 Persons had their Degrees severally given to them, after they had held their publick Disputations in the Church of that Town.

July 3. From Barbadoes we are advised, that the Lord *How* is made their Governor.

Custom-House, New-York, July 10. *Entred Inwards.*

Molleston from Lewis on Delaware, Seymour from Barbadoes. *Outward Entries,* Rosewel for Jamaica, Molleston for Lewes, Seymour for West-Indies. *Cleared,* Stephens to Barbadoes, Vatar to Coracoa, Collingwood to Montserrat, Griffith to Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 17.

Prices of the following Goods, Wheat 2 s. 7 d. Flour 8 s. Midling Bread 12s. Mixt ditto 10 s.. Brown ditto 9s Rum 2 s. 4 d. Mellasses 16 d.

Buried in the several Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week past

Church - - - - -	1.	Baptists - - - - - - - - - -			0.
Quakers - - - -	2.	Strangers	Whites - - -		0.
Presbyterians - -	0.		Blacks - - -		0.

Advertisements.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of the Province of *New Jersey*, made in the third Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *George* the first, entituled, *An Act for vesting the Lands late the Estate and Inheritance of* William Hall, *Esq*; *late of* Salem *in the County of* Salem *in the Province of* New-Jersey, *in Trustees, to be sold and disposed of for the Payment of his Debts*; all the Lands and Tenements, Rights to Proprieties, and Shares of Proprieties, late the Estate of the said *William Hall*, lying in the Western Division of *New-Jersey* aforesaid (excepting the Grist and Fulling Mills) became vested and settled in *Sarah Hall*, Widow and Relict of the said *William Hall*, *Clement Plumstead* of *Philadelphia* Merchant, *John Kay* of *Gloucester* County Gentleman, and *Israel Pemberton* of *Philadelphia* aforesaid Merchant, to be sold by them or any two of them, the said *Clement Plumstead* being one, for the Payment of the Debts due to the Creditors of the said *William Hall*. AND WHEREAS by the said Act of Assembly it is also appointed, that the said Trustees or any two of them, whereof the said *Clement Plumstead* to be one, should dispose of the whole Remainder of the said Estate, to the sole Use and Benefit of the Children of the said *William Hall*, to be equally divided amongst them. AND WHEREAS the said Trustees or some of them, pursuant to the Act of Assembly aforesaid, have sold sundry Lands for Payment of the Debts due to the Creditors of the said *William Hall*, and the Children of the said *William Hall* are now come to Age, and have requested the said Trustees to dispose of the Residue and Remainder of the Estate late of the said *William Hall*, for the Payment of the remaining Debts of the said *William Hall*, and that there may be an equal Division made of the Remainder thereof, according to the Intent and Purport of the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

THESE are therefore to give Notice, that pursuant to the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and by force and virtue thereof, on *Monday* the seventh day of *August*, at the House of *George Satterthwaite* in the Town of *Burlington*, in the County of *Burlington* in the Province of *New-Jersey* aforesaid, will be exposed to Publick Sale, the Residue of the Estate of the said *William Hall* deceased, in the County of *Salem* aforesaid, by *John Kay*, *Clement Plumstead*, } Trustees as aforesaid.

June 5. 1732.

RUN *away on the* 1*st of this Instant, from* William Cox *of* Brunswick, *a Servant Man named* Stephen Parstow, *an English Man, by Trade a Blacksmith, about* 21 *Years of Age, middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, black short curl'd Hair, is supposed to have on a grey Duroy Coat trimmed with black, a homespun or strip'd Sattin Breeches, thin round toed Boots, new Hat. Has taken with him a tall Sorrel Horse, poor in Flesh, almost blind, with a halfpenny out of each Ear, old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that his said Master may have him again shall have* Forty Shillings *Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by* William Cox, *or* Simon Edgel *in Philadelphia.*

RUN *away on the first Instant, from the Plantation in* Hopewell *belonging to* Joseph Reed, *Merch. in* Trenton, *a Servant Man named* William Denim, *lusty, well made, wears a dark brown Coat, sometimes a brown Holland Frock, and Shirts ruffled in the Bosom; speaks good English, and is by Trade a Taylor. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have* Three Pounds *Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by* Joseph Reed.

Dr. GODFREY's GENERAL CORDIAL.

SO *universally approved of for the* Cholick, *and all Manner of* Pains *in the* Bowels; Fluxes, Fevers, Small-Pox, Measles, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, *and* Restlesness in Men, Women, *and* Children; *and particularly for several Ailments incident to* Child-bearing Women, *and Relief of young Children in breeding their* Teeth. *Is sold in most Cities, Boroughs and Market Towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and in most publick Streets in London: And also by* Samuel Emlen *near the Market in Philadelphia*, Thomas Mariot *at Bristol*, Joseph Read *at Trentown*, Elizabeth Johnson *at Burlington*, Thomas Mason *at Salem*, Ann Hogg *at New-Castle*, Anthony Shaw *at Chester. Price by the single Bottle* 1 s. 2 d. *and* 1 s. *by the Dozen. The aforesaid* Samuel Emlen *also selleth by Licence,*

Dr. Robert Eaton's BALSAMIC STYPTIC.

This Medicine stops all Bleedings, whether they proceed from Cuts, Stabs, Gun shot, or any other Wounds whatsoever, and as a Balsam heals up the same without the Help of any other Medicine; it likewise stops all Bleedings at the Nose, bursting of Veins, Bloody Fluxes, or any other Bleedings whatsoever. It keeps its Virtue in all Climates, and for many Years. It is proper to be kept in all Families, especially in Country Places that are remote from Surgeons; being a ready Help at Hand, in the most dangerous Cases. Directions for using it are given with every Bottle.

THomas Butwell *from* England, *maketh in the newest Fashion, Womens Stays, and Childrens Coats, and maketh crooked Bodies look strait; at the Shop under the New-Printing-Office, where also Men's Work is done reasonably.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.